THE [Numb. 572.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

THURSDAY, *April* 22, 1756.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 27.

To the Honourable ROBERT DINWIDDIE, *Eſq; His Majeſty's Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander in Chief of the Colony and Dominion of* Virginia.

The humble ADDRESS of the Council.

SIR,

WE His Majeſty's moſt faithful and loyal Subjects, the Council of *Virginia*, now met in General Aſſembly, return your Honour our ſincere Thanks for your affectionate Speech, at the Opening of this Seſſion.

Convinced of the Urgency of our preſent critical Situation, and the Approach of that Seaſon, which demands our moſt vigorous Efforts, for defeating the deſtructive Deſigns of our moſt perfidious Enemies, for the Defence of His Majeſty's undoubted Rights, and the Protection of our Fellow-Subjects on this Continent, your Honour may ſecurely rely on our ready Concurrence with the Houſe of Burgeſſes, in any Meaſures, which ſhall be judged conducive to thoſe deſirable Ends, and towards anſwering your Expectations from this Aſſembly.

The Readineſs, you are pleaſed to take Notice of in us, to aſſiſt in the arduous Affairs of Government, you may be aſſured of meeting with on this, and every future Occaſion.

Senſible of the happy Effects of Concord and Unanimity in all public Conſultations, to preſerve Harmony, and a good Underſtanding among us, will be a principal Object of our Attention.

Permit us, SIR, to repeat our grateful Acknowledgments of your indefatigable Vigilance in promoting His Majeſty's Service, and the Proſperity of this Country.

The Abilities likewiſe you have conſtantly exerted, in the many great and intereſting Events, that have happened during your Adminiſtration, obliges us to reiterate our Promiſes of endeavouring by a ſuitable Conduct, to deſerve the Benefits we enjoy under it.

To which his Honour was pleaſed to return the following ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Council,

I *RETURN you my hearty Thanks for your kind and affectionate* ADDRESS.

It gives me the greateſt Pleaſure to obſerve your Readineſs in concurring with the Houſe of Burgeſſes in ſuch Meaſures as are abſolutely neceſſary at this Period, for defeating the deſtructive Deſigns of the Enemy againſt His Majeſty's Lands, our Liberties and Properties, on which I greatly depend on the Aſſembly's exerting themſelves at this critical Juncture.

I return you, Gentlemen, my ſincere Acknowledgments for your kind Approbation of my Conduct hitherto; and I ſhall continue with firm Reſolution to do every Thing in my Power for the Service of His Majeſty and this Country, and that with the greateſt Aſſiduity and Satisfaction, when I am ſo certainly convinced of your Inclination to aſſiſt me in thoſe arduous Affairs.

March 29, 1756.

To the Honourable ROBERT DINWIDDIE, *Eſq; His Majeſty's Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander in Chief of the Colony and Dominion of* Virginia.

The humble ADDRESS of the Houſe of Burgeſſes.

SIR,

WE His Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Burgeſſes of *Virginia*, beg Leave to return your Honour our Thanks for your Speech, to the Council and this Houſe, and to aſſure you that we ſhall endeavour to imitate and purſue that Plan of Unanimity and Diligence, which has been undeniably conſpicuous in the preceding Aſſemblies, held during your Adminiſtration here, in taking under our ſerious Conſideration the ſeveral important Matters recommended to us by your Honour.

And we flatter ourſelves that the many Teſtimonies given by this Colony of their ſincere Attachment to His moſt Sacred Majeſty, do ſufficiently evince the World, that nothing really in our Power will be wanting to promote His Honour, and the true Intereſt of this Dominion.

To which his Honour was pleaſed to return the following ANSWER.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

I *RETURN you my ſincere Thanks for your* ADDRESS.

The Votes of Supplies granted by the former Aſſemblies, for His Majeſty's Service, have been graciouſly approved of by Him, and His Miniſtry at Home.

Your promiſe that nothing ſhall be wanting in your Power for promoting the Service of your King and the Intereſt of this Dominion, is all that can be expected from dutiful and loyal Subjects; in Dependence thereon, I promiſe myſelf that this Aſſembly will exert themſelves in every Thing that may be neceſſary for the Preſervation of His Majeſty's undoubted Rights, and that of our Liberties and Properties, ſo as to recommend you to the Royal Favour.

PARIS, December 5.

BY a Veſſel which ſailed from Quebec on the 6th of October and arrived at Rochelle the 20th, we have received an Account of the Engagement on the 7th of September; by which it appears to have been much more favourable to us than the Engliſh thought fit to publiſh. Their boaſted Victory coſt them 900 Men, whilſt the Total of our Loſs did not exceed 206. They have even laid aſide their Deſign againſt Crown-Point, and retired to the Diſtance of thirty Leagues from it, to go into Winter Quarters. Though the Engliſh have father given out of late, that Major General Johnſon had 9000 Men under his Command; that Governor Shirley was gone with a Body of Forces and Artillery to lay Siege to Fort Frontiniac at the Mouth of Lake Ontario; and that the Siege of Cape-Breton was reſolved on, we look on the Campaign to be finiſhed for this Year: Such Enterprizes are not practicable in this Seaſon of the Year; beſides, our Places are all in a good Poſture of Defence.

We have received a Confirmation of the Taking of the Eſperance Man of War, but with Circumſtances that do great Honour to the Captain, and convince us more and more that the Engliſh are ſuperior to us at Sea only in the Number of their Ships; one, or even two, of theirs, not daring to attack one of ours. [*Oh! rare Gaſconades.*]

Rome, December 6. We are thunderſtruck by the Diſaſter at Liſbon, from which City large Sums were yearly remitted hither for the Support of the Churches and Religious Houſes founded by the Kings of Portugal, and for Penſions to a Multitude of Eccleſiaſtics and others.

Vienna, December 10. Their Imperial Majeſties have ſent 300,000 Florins for the Relief of the diſtreſſed Inhabitants of Liſbon.

Prague, December 16. A Shock of an Earthquake was felt in ſeveral Provinces of this Kingdom on the 9th Inſtant, and another on the 11th. But neither did any conſiderable Damage. The Water of ſeveral Springs became very muddy, and ſome were dried up for a ſhort Time. At Toplitz the Water of the Bath firſt turned very thick, and afterwards became as red as Blood, but after a ſhort Interval returned to its natural Colour, and flowed with greater Rapidity than before.

Munich, Dec. 17. On the 9th Inſtant, was felt all over this Electorate the Shock of an Earthquake, whoſe Effects were very different. In this City we felt a light Shock. At Donawerth it was much ſtronger, for it ſhook very much the Capuchin Convent and the Abbey of Holy Croſs, threw down Part of one Wall, and conſiderably damaged the reſt which form the Incloſure. At Ingolſtadt the Fountains were almoſt dried up, and whatever ran from them was of a reddiſh Colour. We had a ſecond Shock on the 11th, which laſted ſome Minutes, but did no conſiderable Damage.

Paris, December 19. On the 9th Inſtant about Three o'Clock a violent Shock of an Earthquake was felt in Bugey, by which many Houſes were overturn'd, and ſeveral Perſons killed.

Amſterdam, December 20. The Maſter of a Ship lately arrived from the Barbary Coaſt reports, that great Preparations are making at Tunis for a vigorous War againſt the People of Algiers; who, it is expected will be worſted, as the Tunifians will, in caſe of Need, receive powerful Succours from Tripoli.

Cologn, Dec. 22. Letters from Franconia, Suabia, Switzerland, and France, contain many Particulars of the Earthquake on the 9th Inſtant. They ſay, amongſt other Things, that it was felt from the Weſt to the Eaſt, from the Rhine to the Lech, and from the North towards the South from Ingolſtadt, Donawerth, Nuremberg, Conſtadt, and Stutgard, to Lucerne, Geneva, and Loins, Avignon and Montpelier. The Shock was ſo great at Lions, that the Caſtle of Greillon, ſituate at the Foot of Pierre-en-Cice, ſunk eight Feet, and ſeveral Houſes in the Neighbourhood were thrown down.

Paris, December 26. Letters from Cadiz adviſe, that a conſiderable Part of the Army of the Prince of Morocco, was ſwallowed up by the Earthquake, which happened on the 19th of laſt Month, in different Parts of Africa.

Paris, Dec. 27. A ſlight Shock of an Earthquake has been felt at Beſancon, and ſome other Towns in Franche Compté. And the Sieur de la Lande, of the Royal Academy of Sciences, writes to that Society, that on the 9th of this Month between Two and Three in the Afternoon they had two Shocks at Bourg-en-Breſſe.

The Waters of the Rhone have overflowed their Banks, and laid the Country Forty Leagues round (including the Territory of Arles) entirely under Water, ſo that nothing is to be ſeen but the Tops of a few Hills. The two Branches of the River which ſurrounded the Iſle of Camargue are broke into one Channel, and have quite covered that Iſland, where thirty thouſand Sheep, beſides a great Number of Horned Cattle, Horſes, Mules, &c. were drowned. The Town of Arles ſuffered greatly. At Teraſcon the Waters roſe above the great Cauſeway, and overflowed the Country to the Height of eight Feet; in the Lower Town the Water reached the ſecond Stories. At Avignon ſeveral Houſes were waſhed away, and a great Number damaged. In the County of Venaiſſin, as well as Provence, they have ſuſtained an immenſe Loſs in Corn, Wine, Oil, and other Commodities.

Hague, December 30. We learn from Maeſtricht that on the 26th Inſtant, about Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, a ſlight Shock of an Earthquake was felt there; and in the Night following between Twelve and One o'Clock, three more pretty ſevere Shocks were felt, which greatly terrified the Inhabitants, but did no Damage, except the throwing down ſome Chimneys. According to ſome Letters from Nimeguen, Arnheim, Ventlo, and Cleves, the like Shocks were felt in thoſe Places at the ſame Hour, and were attended with no worſe Effects.

Paris,

Paris, January 5. We learn from Quesnoy, and French Hienault, that an Earthquake happened there the 27th of last Month, which threw down the Barracks in that Town, by which 600 Men were killed and wounded.

Cadiz, Dec. 12. Of the Loss of the Western Islands, and the Damages done to the Isle of Madeira, we have as yet receiv'd but an imperfect Account, and by no Means a Confirmation; the following Relation, however, of the Master of a Vessel, bound to the American Islands, who was spoke with by a Ship in its Return to Old Spain, gives some Reason to fear the fatal Consequences of the late Earthquake have extended far South-Westward. About an Hour after the Sun had passed the Meridian, in Lat. 25 N. Lon. 40. being writing in the Cabbin, I heard a violent Noise, as I thought, in the Steerage; of which while I was asking the Reason, the whole Ship was put into the strangest Agitation imaginable; and seemed, as it then came into my Head, as if the whole Ship hung on a String tied to the Top-Mast. At this instant, looking out at the Cabbin Window, I saw Land at the Distance of about a Mile; astonished at which, I ordered the Lead to be thrown out, conceiving it possible we might have struck: But coming on Deck, no Land was in Sight, but a strong Current crossed the Ship's Way, which made to the Lee-ward. In about a Minute the Current return'd with great Impetuosity, and within less than a League, three ragged-pointed Rocks throwing up Water of various Colours, resembling liquid Fire, afforded a most wonderful Prospect, which lasted about two Minutes, ended in a black Cloud which ascended very heavily; after which no Rock was to be seen, nor indeed, in a few Minutes, any unusual Agitation in the Water, tho' the Cloud we could perceive undissipated, it being extremely clear Weather for several Leagues.

Francfort, Dec. 18. We learn from the Palatinate, that the magnificent Castle of Bruschal, where the Prince Bishop of Spires hath his Residence, was so much shaken by the Earthquake on the 11th instant, that it was every Moment expected to tumble down.

Bern, Dec. 20. They write from St. Maurice in Valais, that the Shocks of an Earthquake continued, in the large Borough of Brigue, from the 1st to the 15th instant. Most of the Houses were thrown down, and Half of the Steeple of the great Church. The Jesuits and the Nuns, as well as all the other Inhabitants, were obliged to retire to the open Fields. During the more violent Shocks, several Chasms were observed in the Earth, out of which issued a Quantity of Water bubbling up as if there had been Fire under it.

LONDON.

December 2. It is said the King of Portugal concludes his Letter to the King of Spain in the following Words: "I am without a House, in a "Tent, without Servants, without Subjects, without Money, and without Bread."

December 6. A few Days since the Light-House at Eddistone near Plymouth, took Fire, and was entirely consumed, but the People in it were saved.

December 10. It is rumoured that Macnemarra with seven Sail of the Line, and three Frigates, is put to Sea; in order, as it is supposed, to join the Toulon Squadron, and make some grand Push.

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, dated December 2.

"A 20 Gun-Ship arrived here To-day, which says she was chased by two French Frigates, on which the Weymouth weighed Anchor: I just now saw her crouding all the Sail she could, and 'tis expected some others will sail To-morrow.

"There is a Report that Macnemarra is at Sea; if so, it may produce some Sport.

"There are above 30 Sail of the Line here; and we have 4500 French Prisoners, and 100 Sail of their Ships are in this Harbour only."

December 20. We hear from Bourdeaux, that seven large Ships are freighted at that Port, with Provisions for the French Settlements in North-America, and that they are resolved to venture their Run thither, whatever English Men of War may be in the Way.

Six large French Prizes have been taken by our Cruizers, with a Swedish Ship loaded with Cannon and other Stores, bound for France, and sent into the several Out-Ports.

January 1. We hear from Bourdeaux, that about 300 Barks freighted with Wine, Spirits, &c. had sailed for Rochefort, Brest, Toulon, and other Ports, for the Use of the Men of War fitting out.

This Week the several Press-Gangs have picked up several Hundred Men in the Out-parts of the Town, who were Yesterday sent down the River in Tenders.

January 2. We hear that Orders are given for a Regiment of Hussars, consisting of 900 Men, to be forthwith raised.

Intrenchments are going to be made round the Dock-yard at Chatham, for which Purpose several Officers and Engineers are arrived; and on Wednesday Morning all the Inhabitants, from the End of Smithfield Bank, beginning at the Sign of the Old Barn, and so on to the Hill-House, were ordered to quit their Houses in thirty Days, they being at the Expiration of that Time to be pulled down. The Men belonging to the two Regiments quartered at Chatham and at Maidstone are to be allowed 6d. per Diem over-and-above their proper Allowance, and Yesterday they were to begin, all the Utensils, &c. being ready.

The Artificers in Chatham Dock work with the utmost Diligence on the Royal Sovereign, Namur, and Devonshire, which Ships are all to be in the Water the 25th of March without fail.

January 3. Orders are given for an Augmentation in the Guards from seventy to ninety Men per Company.

Glowson, near the River Wye, in the County of Hereford, Dec. 23. Last Thursday Night, about Nine o'Clock, we were alarmed here by a terrible Shock of an Earthquake, attended with a great rumbling Noise; and our Fright was such that we thought the World was at an End. About a Quarter of a Mile from hence, it sunk an Acre and a Half of Land into the River Wye, swallowing up all the Trees and every Thing that grew thereon.

January 5. The Persons who lately contracted with the Government for building a Number of Twenty-gun Ships, have Orders to finish them with the utmost Expedition.

There is Advice from Malaga, that five French Men of War have lately appeared in the Streights.

January 6. We hear that a Fleet will sail in a very short Time from Spithead.

January 16. Private Letters by Yesterday's French Mail say, that the Regency of Algiers has declared War against France. They also tell us, that we may expect to see in a few Days something like a Manifesto (though not a formal Declaration of War) or an Exposition of his most Christian Majesty's Motives for ordering his Men of War and Privateers to take English Ships, by Way of Reprisals for the Ships taken at Sea by the English.

We hear that an Express, by Way of Memorial, has been received from France; the Contents of which are so arrogant, abusive, and insulting, that it was immediately return'd without any Consideration thereon, and with this Answer only, "That its Contents were such as merited not the Notice of the British Nation."

The Earthquakes of the 18th and 19th of November were so severely felt at Fez, that more than 3000 Persons were destroyed. Not one House is left standing at Mequenez: And it is reckoned that 4000 Moors and 8000 Jews, who lived in a separate Quarter, are buried there. According to the last Accounts, frequent Shocks continued, and astonishing Noises were daily heard in all that Part of Africa.

We are informed that the Court of France has made great Offers to the King of Prussia, to induce him to act offensively against Great-Britain.

January 17. We hear that Orders are given for all Sea-Officers to repair on board, and that 20 Ships of the Line will sail directly to scour the Channel, and protect the homeward-bound Ships.

Several Letters Yesterday from France advise, that a Declaration of War was daily expected to be made against Great-Britain.

It is confidently reported, that the French Admiral is sail'd with a Fleet to North-America, having 4000 Soldiers on board.

By the Accounts hitherto received, it appears, that the Earthquakes have continued for the Space of Sixty-one Days, that is, from the first of November to the 31st of last Month, inclusive; in which Space of Time they have been felt with more or less Violence, from the Eastern Shores of the Atlantic Ocean to the Heart of Germany, and from the frozen Clime of Iceland almost to the Tropic of Cancer; taking a Range of about 4000 Miles from East to West, and about 2000 from South to North.

January 20. It is pretended that Letters have been received from France with Advice, that a Declaration of War against Great-Britain is actually in the Press.

According to divers Advices, the Earthquakes on the first of November had more dreadful Effects in the Kingdom of Morocco than even in Portugal. Besides the Cities of Mequenez, Fez, &c. which are almost entirely swallowed up, 'tis said a third Part of Sales is destroyed.

A Vessel laden with warlike Stores for Philadelphia, fell down the River on Sunday, in order to proceed on her Voyage.

A large Quantity of Naval Stores is ordered to be shipped with all Expedition for Gibraltar, as also for Antigua and other Islands in the West-Indies.

A definitive Answer has been given to the Court of France, in Relation to the present Armaments, which terminates not at all in their Favour; and we are told from good Authority, that the King of Prussia has given the most solemn Assurances, that if the Russian Troops are hindered a Passage into Germany, so neither will he permit any French Troops towards those Quarters. It is expected that France will soon declare War; Want of Power has probably prevented it so long.

Dublin, December 30. Translation of the Earl of Chesterfield's Letter to the Gentlemen of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Letters at Paris, on his being elected a Member of that Illustrious Body.

GENTLEMEN,

WE seem naturally prepared to receive Honour or Disgrace when conscious we are worthy of them; but without meriting or even expecting to find ourselves raised to the one, or exposed to the other, the Effects must be Sentiments confused and inexpressible. They surprize the Soul and stifle equally the Voice of Gratitude or Complaint. These Sentiments, Gentlemen! you have compelled me to prove. To be associated to the most Illustrious Academy in Europe, astonishes and confounds me. What could be the Motives of your Choice? I search, and find as few as I have Words to express my Acknowledgments. Hath Self-Love lent me her Illusions? She cannot make me forget the Degree of Merit that might justify your Preference, or prevent my Fears that this Choice may appear as your first Error. From what Principle could a Stranger, whom the Sea, still less than your distinguished Talents hath separated from you, deserve this Honour? Is it due to that Politeness so natural to your Nation, which manifests, or rather expands, itself over all others? No, Gentlemen! Distance was favourable to me; and perhaps Fame, never an exact Messenger, and often unfaithful; who magnifies equally all Objects, and who seems to acquire new Force by the Length she runs, hath improperly communicated my Love of Science, which, disposed to Indulgence, you have undoubtedly too easily credited.

Our early Years decides our Taste; I owe mine to the Tincture I then received of her amiable Lights, which aggrandizes all States and embellishes all Ages: My Heart searched after and respected her, but, unhappily too much dissipated in my Youth, I had not Power sufficiently to cultivate her Beauties, and in my riper Years, immersed in a Torrent of public Affairs, I viewed, running by with too much Rapidity, that precious Time which the Study of Letters had better employed. My Desires were all I could grant, and my Desires were strong. Why am I obliged to confess, that the Altars they raised were, perhaps, like those in Athens, consecrated to an unknown Divinity? Returning, tho' too late, to myself, I search for Support in Age, and Joys in Retirement. You, Gentlemen! have abundantly supplied me; you please and instruct: I find the Genius and Beauties of charming Antiquity snatch'd from Oblivion, enlightened, ornamented, and, I fear not to add, equal'd by your own.

The bright Days of Literature commonly begin like the feeble Dawn of the Morning, but your Infancy seem'd as a Body conscious of it's own Weight, and of it's Use one Day; it was the Infancy of Hercules! Whilst your Academy seem'd only attentive to immortalize the Monarch that gave it Being, they still extended their Views and prepared for more arduous Works: They threw their Eyes on the Ages past, and, as if in them deposited, gave to future Times, all their glorious Actions and perfect Models of true Taste.

Wisdom and Glory thus happily united, Genius and Talents in a few Years so multiplied, that it became more difficult to limit the Number of Members, than worthily to fill up Vacancies; but when my Name is to appear on your List, may not a dangerous Revolution be feared; and must not you, by my Election, authorise the Complaint, that this Age has degenerated? No, Gentlemen! this is the Common-place of Pride, Envy, and Malice;

Malice; yet the Heart delivers itſelf up to them, for it is much eaſier to pardon paſt Superiority than contemporary, or, if I may venture to ſay, contiguous Merit. They may condemn your Choice, but they can never attribute it to Neceſſity; ſo many illuſtrious Sages, formed in your Kingdom, by your Example, muſt falſify ſuch a Thought; yet they may truly ſay, that as you cannot receive more Luſtre, you have deigned to honour me with a Ray of what you have. I am, with moſt perfect Eſteem, Gentlemen, your moſt faithful, and moſt obliged humble Servant,

London, 1755. CHESTERFIELD.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 2.

By an Expreſs from Lunenburg, and another from Fort Cumberland, we learn, That the Indians continue to make great Havock on our Frontiers, killing and captivating the Inhabitants, and burning their Plantations.

BOSTON, *April* 1.

Friday laſt his Majeſty's Ship Lynn, of 40 Guns, Capt. Kirk, and the Woolwich, Capt. Parker, of 50 Guns, arrived here from England. We hear the Lynn has 50,000 l. Sterling on board, and the Woolwich 10,000 Stand of Arms, with Cloathing, &c. for the King's Troops. They left Spithead on the firſt of February, at which Time came under Sail, 18 Men of War, under Admiral Oſborn, in the Somerſet, and Admiral Townſhend in the Dreadnought; who on the third were joined by Admiral Weſt in the Edinburg, with ſeven Sail of the Line, and then proceeded with about 100 Sail of Merchantmen, bound to the Eaſt-Indies, Weſt-Indies, Liſbon, and North-America; and the whole Fleet kept Company till they were almoſt 150 Leagues to the Weſtward of Uſhant, when Admiral Oſborn made a Signal for the Fleet to ſeparate; then drew up his Diviſion with Admiral Weſt conſiſting of 16 Sail of the Line, with their Heads to the Southward, while Admiral Townſhend, with the other Men of War and Merchantmen made Sail to the Weſtward, excepting two Men of War with the Trade to Liſbon, who ſtood their Courſe.

'Tis ſaid the Lynn, ſoon after ſhe came out, took a French Ship from St. Domingo, which was ſent to England, and that the Woolwich took a large Ship bound to France from Martineco, which is ordered to this Port. Both Prizes are laden with Sugar, Cotton, Indico, &c.

NEW-YORK, *April* 12.

Four Braſs Twelve pounders, with all their Accoutrements, were landed here on Thurſday laſt from Virginia.

Friday laſt paſſed by for Albany from New-England, a large Sloop deep loaded with Proviſions.

Sixty odd Recruits landed here on Friday laſt from Philadelphia; and Recruiting Officers are beating up in this and all the adjacent Places to compleat the Provincial Forces, and meet with great Succeſs from the Encouragement given by this Government to each able bodied Man who ſhall inliſt into the Service for the Expedition againſt Crown Point, being allowed FIVE POUNDS Bounty, and to have the ſame Cloathing, Pay and Proviſions as was allowed to thoſe employed in the like Service laſt Year.

Yeſterday a Number of Veſſels with Colonel Schuyler's Regiment of the New-Jerſey Provincials, paſſed by this City in their Way to Albany.

By ſeveral People that arrived here from Albany ſince our laſt, we have the following Account, viz. That a Party of ten Mohawks were arrived there, from a Scout, having been as far as Crown-Point, and that they brought with them the Scalp of a French Officer, which they killed in Sight of the Fort. During the Time they hovered off that Place, they obſerved about 300 French and Indians to march out, in order, as they ſuppoſed, to make an Excurſion on our Frontiers; and it is imagined, was the ſame Party that killed Lieutenant Catling, of Connecticut, and the Albany Man, near Fort Edward, and that did ſo much Damage at the Great Carrying-Place, about the 18th of March laſt, of which we expected to give our Readers a more circumſtantial Account in this Week's Paper. What we have been able to collect from ſome Letters, and verbal Information, is as follows, viz.

That about the 18th of March, a large Body of French and Indians attacked, and cut off 16 of our Battoes, near the Carrying-Place, and either killed or captivated the greateſt Part of the People; that as ſoon as the Officer that commanded about 35 Men that were poſted there heard the Firing, he detached a Party to their Aſſiſtance, and as they did not return agreeable to his Expectation, he ſent another Detachment, which ſo weakened the Garriſon that a Number of the Enemy that lay in Ambuſh, ruſhed in, put them all to the Sword, blew up the Powder, and deſtroyed the Garriſon whilſt the reſt of the Enemy were engaged with our People, whom they killed or carried off, as only one was arrived at Fort Williams, the 20th of March, as will appear by the following Letter.

Extract of a Letter from Fort Williams, dated March 20.

"*Theſe may ſerve to inform you, that we arrived here ſafe Yeſterday about 11 o'Clock. The People that were tranſporting Lanſing's Proviſions, were attacked between this and the Marſh, by a Body of French and Indians, and are all, but one that got in here, either killed or taken Priſoners; their Names you have underneath. The Fort at Wood Creek is burnt down, and none of Lanſing's Men, or the Red Coats, are as yet come in. Juſt now the Commiſſary arrived from Oſwego, and informs us, that the 20 Battoes ſent there by Capt. Williams, were ſafe arrived, to their great Joy, and that the People in Garriſon were pretty hearty. All Lanſing's Proviſions are deſtroyed, as well as the Powder that was in the Garriſon, the People laid in Heaps and burnt. John Davids, Henry Dawſon, James Tock, George Roberſon, John Tayle, John Grieſ, John Pain, and Chriſt. Marſeillis, went down Wood Creek laſt Wedneſday, whether they are taken or not we cannot tell. We believe John Davis got ſafe to Oſwego, as the Commiſſary met him the other Side of the Lake. Philip Lanſing, and John Van Alle, are ſafe here yet, with the reſt of their Men. Juſt now 70 of our Indians are come in, and acquaint us, that by the Tracks of the Enemy, they imagined there was at leaſt 500 of them. The Names of the Perſons, Reſidents in and about Albany, and ſuppoſed to be killed, are as follow, viz. John, Jacob and Andries Kidney, John Vanderbeyden, Jacobus Sickles, Walter Dawſon, Anthony Brandt, Peter Griffins, Cornelius Sprong, three Servants, and five Negroes.*

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 15.

By the HONOURABLE

ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, Eſq;

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennſylvania, and Counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, upon Delaware,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Delaware Tribe of Indians, and others, in Confederacy with them, have for ſome Time paſt, without the leaſt Provocation, and contrary to their moſt ſolemn Treaties, fallen upon this Province, and in a moſt cruel, ſavage and perfidious Manner killed and butchered great Numbers of the Inhabitants, and carried others into barbarous Captivity, burning and deſtroying their Habitations, and laying waſte the Country: AND WHEREAS, notwithſtanding the friendly Remonſtrances made to them by this Government, and the Interpoſition and poſitive Orders of our faithful Friends and Allies the Six Nations, to whom they owe Obedience and Subjection, requiring and commanding them to deſiſt from any further Acts of Hoſtility againſt us, and to return to their Allegiance, the ſaid Indians do ſtill continue their cruel Murders and Ravages, ſparing neither Age nor Sex: I HAVE THEREFORE, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Council, thought fit to iſſue this Proclamation; and do hereby declare the ſaid Delaware Indians, and all others, who, in Conjunction with them, have committed Hoſtilities againſt His Majeſty's Subjects within this Province, to be Enemies, Rebels, and Traitors to His Moſt Sacred Majeſty. AND I do hereby require all His Majeſty's Subjects of this Province, and earneſtly invite thoſe of the neighbouring Provinces to embrace all Opportunities of purſuing, taking, killing and deſtroying the ſaid Delaware Indians, and all others confederated with them in committing Hoſtilities, Incurſions, Murders or Ravages upon this Province. AND WHEREAS ſundry of our good Friends and Allies, the Six Nations, and other friendly Indians, are ſeated upon, and do inhabit, the Country to the Northward of the Mouth of a River falling into the Suſquehannah, called Cayuga Branch; and thoſe of the Six Nations, now in Town, have deſired that our Hoſtilities againſt the ſaid Enemy Indians might not therefore be carried on more notherly than a Line extending from the Mouth of the ſaid Cayuga Branch, at an Indian Town, called Diahoga or Tohiccon, to the Station Point between the Provinces of New-York and Jerſey, at the Indian Town called Caſhetunk, upon Delaware, the ſaid Indians promiſing us their hearty and beſt Aſſiſtance: I DO THEREFORE hereby declare, that the Indians living and being to the Northward of a Line drawn from the Mouth of the ſaid Cayuga Branch to the ſaid Station Point, are not included in this Declaration of War. AND WHEREAS many Delaware and other Indians, abhorring the ungrateful, cruel and perfidious Behaviour of that Part of the Delaware Tribe, and others that have been concerned in the late inhuman Ravages, have removed into the ſettled and inhabited Parts of the Country, put themſelves under the Protection of this and the neighbouring Governments, and live in a peaceable Manner with the King's Subjects: I DO THEREFORE declare, that the ſaid friendly Indians that have ſo ſeparated themſelves from our ſaid Enemies, and all others, who ſhall join or act with us in the proſecution of this juſt and neceſſary War, are expreſly excepted out of this Declaration; and it is recommended to all Officers and others to afford them Protection and Aſſiſtance: AND WHEREAS the Commiſſioners appointed with me to diſpoſe of the Sixty Thouſand Pounds, lately granted by Act of General Aſſembly for His Majeſty's Uſe, have, by their Letter to me, of the Tenth Inſtant, agreed to pay out of the ſame the ſeveral Rewards for Priſoners and Scalps herein after ſpecified: And therefore, as a further Inducement and Encouragement to all His Majeſty's Liege People, and to all the ſeveral Tribes of Indians, who continue in Friendſhip and Alliance with us, to exert and uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to purſue, attack, take and deſtroy our ſaid Enemy Indians; and to releaſe, redeem and recover ſuch of His Majeſty's Subjects as have been taken and made Priſoners by the ſame Enemies; I DO hereby declare and promiſe, that there ſhall be paid, out of the ſaid Sixty Thouſand Pounds, to all and every Perſon and Perſons, as well Indians as Chriſtians, not in the Pay of the Province, the ſeveral and reſpective Premiums and Bounties following; that is to ſay: FOR every Male Indian Enemy, above Twelve Years old, who ſhall be taken Priſoner, and delivered at any Forts garriſoned by the Troops in the Pay of this Province, or at any of the County Towns, to the Keepers of the common Goals there, the Sum of One Hundred and Fifty Spaniſh Dollars or Pieces of Eight. FOR the Scalp of every Male Indian Enemy, above the Age of Twelve Years, produced as Evidence of their being killed, the Sum of One Hundred and Thirty Pieces of Eight. FOR every Female Indian, taken Priſoner, and brought in as aforeſaid; and for every Male Indian Priſoner, under the Age of Twelve Years, taken and brought in as aforeſaid, One Hundred and Thirty Pieces of Eight. FOR the Scalp of every Indian Woman, produced as Evidence of their being killed, the Sum of Fifty Pieces of Eight. AND for every Engliſh Subject, that has been taken and carried from this Province into Captivity, that ſhall be recovered and brought in, and delivered at the City of Philadelphia to the Governor of this Province, the Sum of One Hundred and Fifty Pieces of Eight, but nothing for their Scalps. AND that there ſhall be paid to every Officer or Soldier as are, or ſhall be, in the Pay of this Province, who ſhall redeem and deliver any Engliſh Subject, carried into Captivity as aforeſaid; or ſhall take, bring in, and produce, any Enemy Priſoner or Scalp, as aforeſaid; One Half of the ſaid ſeveral and reſpective Premiums and Bounties.

GIVEN under my Hand and the Great Seal of the Province, at Philadelphia, the Fourteenth Day of April, in the Twenty-ninth Year of his Majeſty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Fifty-five.

ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.

By His Honour's Command,

RICHARD PETERS, Secretary.

GOD Save the KING.

In our laſt we mentioned, that a third Party of our Men, that were out in Search of the Indians, who carried off the Priſoners from M'Coard's Fort, had not returned; ſince which we have received Advice, that they came up with the Enemy at Sideling Hill, with whom they had a ſmart Engagement, and would have beat them, if another large Party of Indians (ſaid to be commanded by Shingas) had not come up to their Aſſiſtance. The Battle, we hear, laſted above two Hours, in which Time moſt of our People fired Twenty-four Rounds, and proved themſelves to be Men of Courage and Conduct; but being greatly overpowered in Numbers, and having loſt a great many of their Party, they were obliged to give Way. Twenty-five, it is ſaid, out of Fifty are returned, ſome of whom mortally wounded. What Number the Indians loſt is uncertain, but thought to be at leaſt as large as ours; and there is Reaſon to believe that Captain Jacobs is among the Dead.

We hear from Winchester, that on the Firſt Inſtant, Captain Aſhby's Fort, on Patſon's Creek, was attacked by 100 Indians, who decoy'd a Party out, and killed ſix, ſhot the Captain's two Horſes, and carry'd off two Boys of Michael Teabolt's.-----Colonel Waſhington arrived at Winchester the Sixth Inſtant.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, dated April 12.

"*I have a Letter from Boſton, which mentions, that it is ſaid in England there are three more Regiments coming over here, under the Command of one or two General Officers, one of which is ſaid to be the Earl of Lowdon. Every Thing is conducted with ſo much Secrecy, that it is impoſſible to know the Intentions of the Miniſtry. It is ſaid there is a Train of Artillery coming, with proper Officers for the Ordnance. There are ten new Regiments raiſing in England, on the Eſtabliſhment, to conſiſt of 1000 Men each. Admiral Boſcawen is expected at Halifax daily.*"

ANNAPOLIS, *April* 22.

By a Gentleman, who came Paſſenger from *Briſtol*, into *Virginia*, juſt come to Town, we are informed, that the Beginning of *February* he ſaw in the *Engliſh* Papers, a Paragraph mentioning that the *French* had declared War; and they expected by the firſt *French* Mail to have a Confirmation of the Truth of that Report.

He likewiſe acquaints us, that by a Veſſel which arrived in *Virginia*, from the *Weſt-Indies*, they have an Account, that one of our Men of War was lately taken by the *French*. The Particulars of which, if true, may ſoon be expected.

Annapolis, April 22, 1756.

WHEREAS the Subſcriber has ſufficient Reaſon to believe there have been ſeveral inviduous Reports ſpread to his Diſadvantage; he therefore thinks himſelf, in Juſtice to his Reputation, obliged to deſire all Gentlemen of Underſtanding and Humanity not to give Credit to the idle Tattle of artful or weak Perſons.

A ſevere Complication of violent Diſorders, contracted from Colds, prevented his attending agreeable to his ſeveral Advertiſements ſent to *Maryland* by his Friend Mr. *William Potts* (who learnt of him in *Barbados*), by whoſe repeated Encouragement he waited on the Gentlemen of this Province; and therefore hopes they will be fully convinced before they give the leaſt Credit to any Thing ſaid to the Diſadvantage of their humble Servant; as alſo to conſider what an Alteration the Addition or Omiſſion of even a Monoſyllable may make in a Relation of Facts, where the very Manner of telling may do,----what not.-----As ſet forth in my Advertiſements, any Gentleman may command my Attendance, and judge for himſelf.-----As for Smarts, Sneerers, or Whiſperers, they are of no Conſequence with Men of Senſe;----they are deſpiſed by

JULIUS CÆSAR PARKE.

NATHANIEL WATERS,

HAT-MAKER,

From PHILADELPHIA,

AT the Sign of the *Hat-in-Hand*, near the Church in *Annapolis*, makes and ſells all Sorts of HATS, either fine or coarſe, as good and at as cheap Rates as to be had any where. He likewiſe repairs old Hats.

N. B. He buys all Kind of *Furs*, and gives as good a Price for them, as can be had in Town.

THERE is at the Plantation of *John Gaither*, at *Elk-Ridge*, taken up as a Stray, a Bay Mare, branded on the off Shoulder with ſomething like this ♀ with white Hair round it, ſhe has a large Star in her Forehead, a ſmall Blaze down her Face, a ſhort Sprig Tail, and is ſhod all round; and had on a ſmall Bell.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

J. Gaither

TO COVER MARES of any SIZE, this SEASON, at the Plantation of JOHN MANN, near Queen-Anne's County Free School,

A JACK ASS, known by the Name of TICKLE PITCHER. As he came of a very plain, laborious Family, there can be little ſaid of his Beauty or Pedigree; however, as the conſtant Labour, long Life, and cheap keeping of MULES, is well known far to exceed the very beſt of HORSES, its to be ſuppoſed moſt People in the Plantation Way, will find it their Intereſt to employ him; and as the Poor as well as Rich may have it eaſily in their Power ſo to do, *Tickle Pitcher* will perform this Seaſon, on the following moderate Terms: A Dollar to be paid down when each MARE is firſt covered, and two Dollars more, when each MULE is dropped alive; or, two Dollars certain, paid down, for the Chance of the Seaſon.

N. B. Good Care will be taken of the MARES, and as it is ſuppoſed he will have more Cuſtom than he can ſufficiently attend himſelf, there is an Aſſiſtant to be had, if Hurry of Buſineſs require it.

TAKEN up by *Henry Travers*, junr. living on the Bay Side, near *Slaughter-Creek*, in *Dorcheſter* County, on the 8th of this Inſtant *April*, a Fifteen-Hogſhead FLAT, ſhe is very old, and the fore Thaught is broke away.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, paying Salvage, and the Charge of this Advertiſement.

THERE is in the Poſſeſſion of *John Carmack*, in *Frederick* County, near *Linganore*, taken up as a Stray, a ſmall Flea-bitten grey Horſe, about 7 or 8 Years old, branded on the off Buttock with BE join'd in one, is ſhod before, and undock'd.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Edward Dragan*, in *Kent* County, taken up as a Stray, a ſmall black Mare, not dock'd.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Solomon Turner*, in *Prince-George's* County, taken up as a Stray, a ſmall grey Mare, branded MD.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *John Cooke*, at *Rock-Creek*, taken up as a Stray, a Cheſnut Sorrel Horſe, about 12 Hands high, branded with ſomething like an A, the Stroke a-croſs the Middle of it long, and a Star in his Forehead.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Stevens White*, on *Patowmack* River, in *Somerſet* County, taken up as a Stray, a ſmall black Mare, with a ſmall Star in her Forehead, her hind Feet are white, but ſhe has no Brand or other Mark.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in *Talbot* County, on the 3d of this Inſtant *April*, an indented Servant Man, named *Nathaniel Carter*, a Ship Carpenter by Trade, but may pretend to ſome other Buſineſs, he is a tall ſlim Fellow, of a thin Viſage, and has a little halt in his Walk: Had on when he went away, a green Frize Jacket, a Pair of ſpeckled Sailor's Trowſers, worſted Stockings, and a Pair of Country Shoes.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and brings him to the Subſcriber, ſhall have Five Pounds Reward; or, if ſecured in any Goal, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, Three Pounds Reward, paid by

JOHN BOZMAN.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Benjamin Colegate*, in *Baltimore* County, taken up as a Stray, a middle ſiz'd black Horſe, branded on the near Shoulder with HL join'd in one, and has two large Saddle Spots.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is in the Poſſeſſion of *Luke Barnard*, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a ſmall grey Mare, about ſix Years old, branded on the near Shoulder and Thigh with WD.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Benjamin Duvall*, in *Prince-George's* County, taken up as a Stray, a ſmall Bay Horſe, about 12½ Hands high, branded on the near Thigh with I I, has a Star in his Forehead, and a Liſt round his Body, ſuppoſed to have been cut by a Rope.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Joſeph Bowdles*, in *Dorcheſter* County, near the Mouth of *Hunting-Creek*, taken up as a Stray, a Flea-bitten Horſe, about 13 Hands high, branded on the off Buttock with ſome Thing like DI, he paces ſlow, and is about 11 Years old.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

TO BE SOLD,

On Wedneſday the 19th Day of May *next, to the higheſt Bidder, at the Houſe of Mr.* Samuel Middleton, *in* Annapolis, *at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon,*

PART of a Tract of Land, called *Cool Spring*, containing 400 Acres, more or leſs, lying near the Head of *Great-Choptank* River, in *Queen-Anne's* County. Any Perſon inclined to purchaſe, may be informed of the Title, by applying to

KINSEY JOHNS.

JOSHUA DORSEY,

THOUGH he has left off Public Houſe-Keeping, hereby acquaints the PUBLIC, That he ſtill keeps the FERRY as uſual, on each Side of *Patapſco* RIVER, and that he, nevertheleſs, will ENTERTAIN Gentlemen Travellers, or Others, as PRIVATE LODGERS, in the beſt Manner.

March 23, 1756

RAN away from the *Baltimore* Iron-Works, on *Patapſco*, in *Maryland*, on Saturday Night laſt, an *Iriſh* Servant Man, named *Thomas Ivory*, he is about 27 Years of Age, pretends to be a Marble-Cutter by Trade, was imported about two Years ago into *Patapſco* River, is about five Feet ſix Inches high, ſlender and ſmooth fac'd, has ſandy Hair, and ſpeaks pretty much on the Brogue. Had on when he went away, an old Felt Hat, a red Worſted Cap, old brown Coat, Cotton Jacket and Breeches trimm'd with Leather Buttons, two Oſnabrigs Shirts, coarſe Country Shoes and Stockings.

He has ſtolen an Indenture, with a Diſcharge on it, belonging to one *James Moore*, who was born in the *Jerſeys*, and no Doubt will endeavour to paſs by it.

Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and ſecures him, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have *Thirty Shillings* Reward, if taken 20 Miles from home; *Forty Shillings*, if taken 40 Miles from home; *Three Pounds*, if taken at a greater Diſtance; if taken out of the Province, *Three Piſtoles*; and reaſonable Charges if brought home, paid by

RICHARD CROXALL.

WHEREAS it has been reported, by ſome ill-diſpoſed Perſon, with a Deſign of prejudicing me, that I was run away; this, therefore, is to give Notice, that I am ſtill living at *Broad-Creek*, on *Kent-Iſland*, and keep Ferry as uſual, where all Gentlemen may depend on having good Boats and ſkilful Hands, and kind Uſage, from

Their humble Servant,

DANIEL MECONEKIN.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Ferry at *Joppa*, a-croſs GUN-POWDER-RIVER, is now kept by the Subſcriber, who has a good Boat and Hands for the Purpoſe; and a conſtant Attendance is given.

ISAAC RISTEAU.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of choice Land, lying on *Rock-Creek*, in *Frederick* County, called *Thompſon's Adventure*, containing 50 Acres, and is adjoining to *John Baldwin Adamſon's*.

Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may enquire of *John Thompſon* in *Annapolis*, and know further.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT or Parcel of Land, being one Moiety of a Tract of Land called *Clean Drinking*, lying in *Frederick* County, on *Rock-Creek*, within ſix Miles of the Warehouſe at *George-Town*, the ſaid Moiety contains 625 Acres, of a good Soil, and well timber'd; whereon is a Dwelling Houſe, and two Tobacco Houſes, alſo a good Apple and Peach Orchard.

Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſaid Land, may know the Title, and Terms of Sale, by applying to the Subſcriber, living near lower *Cedar-Point*, in *Charles* County.

ARTHUR LEE.

To be SOLD for Bills of Exchange, or Sterling Money,

A TRACT of Land containing 190 Acres, lying on the *South* Side of *Magothy* River, ſituated very pleaſant and convenient for Fiſhing and Fowling, and within 5 Miles of *Annapolis*, whereon is a good Dwelling-Houſe, Kitchen, Meat-Houſe, a Negro Quarter, two Corn-Houſes, a Garden, well-paled in, and two Orchards.

Alſo a young Negro Wench, a Negro Girl, and a Negro Boy.

For Terms apply to the Printer hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

For Sterling Money, good Bills of Exchange, Gold, Silver, or Paper Currency,

THE following Tracts and Parcels of Land, *viz.*

Rover's Content,	466	Acres.
Part of *The Incloſure*,	89	
Part of *Goodluck*,	445	
Fiſt, - - -	78	
Beall's Chance,	290	
Father's Gift,	183	
Bread and Cheeſe Hall,	91	

Theſe are all adjoining, and make a Body of choice well timbered Land, whereon are Three Plantations, with good Orchards, lying in *Prince George's* County, within five Miles of *Bladenſburg*, ten of *Upper-Marlborough*, and ſix of the *Eaſtern Branch* Ferry.

Coupper,	113	Acres.
Part of *Laybill*,	649	
Beall's Reſerve,	380	
Drumeldry,	225	

The Four laſt mentioned lie in *Beall's Neck*, in *Frederick* County, not above twelve Miles from *Bladenſburg*, being a choice Parcel of fine Wood-Land.

Alſo 459 Acres of Land, being Part of a Tract called *Alliſon's Park*, lying likewiſe in *Frederick* County, on or near a Branch, called and known by the Name of *Captain John's Branch*.

Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe Part of the firſt mentioned ſeven Tracts, lying in *Prince George's* County, may have the Quantity deſired, provided it be taken ſo as not to incommode the remaining Part, to render it unſerviceable, or prejudice the Sale thereof; and likewiſe, any Part of the ſeveral Tracts, in *Frederick* County, in like Manner.

The Title and Terms may be known, by applying to the Subſcriber, or to *Joſias Beall*, junior, living on *Achokick*, near *Piſcataway*, in *Prince-George's* County.

JOHN BEALL, junior.

N. B. Time will be given for the Payment of Part, on good Security, if required.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his OFFICE in *Charles-ſtreet*; by whom all Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE, at 12 *s.* 6 *d. per* Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inſerted for Five Shillings the firſt Week, and One Shilling each Week after the Firſt.